

## Appendix A. Formulas

This appendix contains the formulas you can use during pipeline design and operations.

### A-1. Conversion Formulas.

a. *Pressure (psi) to Head (Feet)/Head to Pressure.*

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{(\text{head})(\text{specific gravity})}{2.31} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{pressure} = (0.433)(\text{head})(\text{specific gravity})$$

and

$$\text{head} = \frac{(2.31)(\text{pressure})}{\text{specific gravity}} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{head} = \frac{p \text{ si}}{(0.433)(\text{specific gravity})}$$

Conversion constant; 1 psi = 2.31 feet of head of water at 70°F.

b. *Degrees API to Specific Gravity/Specific Gravity to Degrees API.*

$$\text{API at } 60^\circ \text{ F} = \frac{141.5}{\text{specific gravity at } 60^\circ \text{ F}} - 131.5$$

and

$$\text{specific gravity at } 60^\circ \text{ F} = \frac{141.5}{\text{degrees API at } 60^\circ \text{ F} + 131.5}$$

**A-2. Bernoulli Equation.** This equation expresses the energy relationship for a liquid flowing through a pipe between two points.

$$\frac{P_1}{W} + Z_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + H_a = \frac{P_2}{W} + Z_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + H_f$$

where =

$P$  = pressure, in pounds per square foot.

$W$  = specific weight, in pounds per square foot.

$Z$  = elevation, in feet.

$V$  = velocity of flow, in feet per second.

$g$  = acceleration of gravity, 32.2 square feet per second.

$H_a$  = head added by pump between points, in feet.

$H_f$  = head loss due to friction between points, in feet.

**A-3. Darcy-Weisbach Equation.** Use this equation to calculate friction head loss in a pipeline:

$$H_f = \frac{(0.031) (f) (L) (Q^2)}{d^5}$$

where--

$H_f$  = friction head loss, in feet.

$f$  = dimensionless friction factor based on the Reynold's number and the inside roughness of pipe.

$L$  = length of the pipe, in feet.

$Q$  = flow, in GPM.

$d$  = inside diameter of the pipe, in inches.

**A-4. Reynold's Number.** Use this equation to determine the friction factor required in the Darcy-Weisbach Equation (see Figure C-9, page C-8):

$$\text{Reynold's number} = \frac{(3,160) Q}{dK}$$

where--

$Q$  = flow, in GPM

$d$  = inside diameter of pipe, in inches.

$K$  = kinematic viscosity, in centistokes (see Figure C-8, page C-7).